

APPENDIX A

Scenario Example

OUTLINE

The defense of Western Europe is a fundamental US national security objective. This sample exercise scenario for a notional corps in the Central Army Group (CENTAG) in Europe portrays corps actions during the

early days of a general war in Central Europe. To provide the foundation for both the exercise scenario and the schedule of events, exercise planners develop a scenario outline.

FIGURE 24. SCENARIO OUTLINE.

PERIOD	ACTIVITY
E-60 to E-7	<p>Enemy doubles force structure.</p> <p>Units deploy to Germany.</p>
E-7 to E-Day	<p>Allied units prepare to defend.</p> <p>All pre-positioning of material configured to unit sets (POMCUS) and pre-positioned war reserve materials (PWRMs) are issued.</p> <p>Enemy prepares to attack.</p>
E to E+1	<p>Enemy forces attack across international border, capture towns of Schweinfurt and Bamberg.</p> <p>Divisions of the 10th (US) Corps conducts covering force operations.</p> <p>Covering force elements begin rearward passage of lines.</p> <p>Intelligence picture develops main and secondary attack objectives of combined arms army (CAA).</p> <p>Enemy uses chemical strikes to maintain attack momentum.</p>
E+2 to E+3	<p>MBA units from the 10th (US) Corps conduct defensive operations in sector.</p> <p>Intelligence reports indicate CAA second-echelon unit located within 36 hours of the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA).</p> <p>Corps engages CAA's second echelon with battlefield air interdiction (BAI) and reports bomb damage assessment (BDA), disposition, and movement to MBA units.</p>

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FIGURE 24. SCENARIO OUTLINE (Continued)

PERIOD	ACTIVITY
E+4 to E+5	Continued enemy pressures cause penetrations in the sectors of the 20th Infantry Division, the 54th Mechanized Division, and the 25th Armored Division.
	Enemy uses chemical strikes to maintain attack momentum.
	Enemy aircraft attack logistical support facilities.
	Enemy launches airborne/air assault attacks in corps rear.
	Corps directs MBA units to update nuclear subpackages.
	MBA battle continues as US forces are pushed back toward Phase Line Black.
	MBA units conduct counterattacks within sectors.
	Corps reserve is committed in the 25th Armored Division sector against the enemy's main attack.
	Corps nuclear release authority is requested.
	Corps package is updated.
E+6 to E+10	Intelligence locates enemy front's second echelon moving toward the 10th (US) Corps sector.
	Corps logistical effort becomes strained.
	Corps logistics support facilities move west of Rhine River.
	Corps experiences extreme shortages of critical items.
	Corps conducts rearward crossing (five days) of Rhine River.
	Nuclear release authority granted.
	Corps logistical base comes under attack.
	Pressure continues in the 25th and the 54th division sectors.

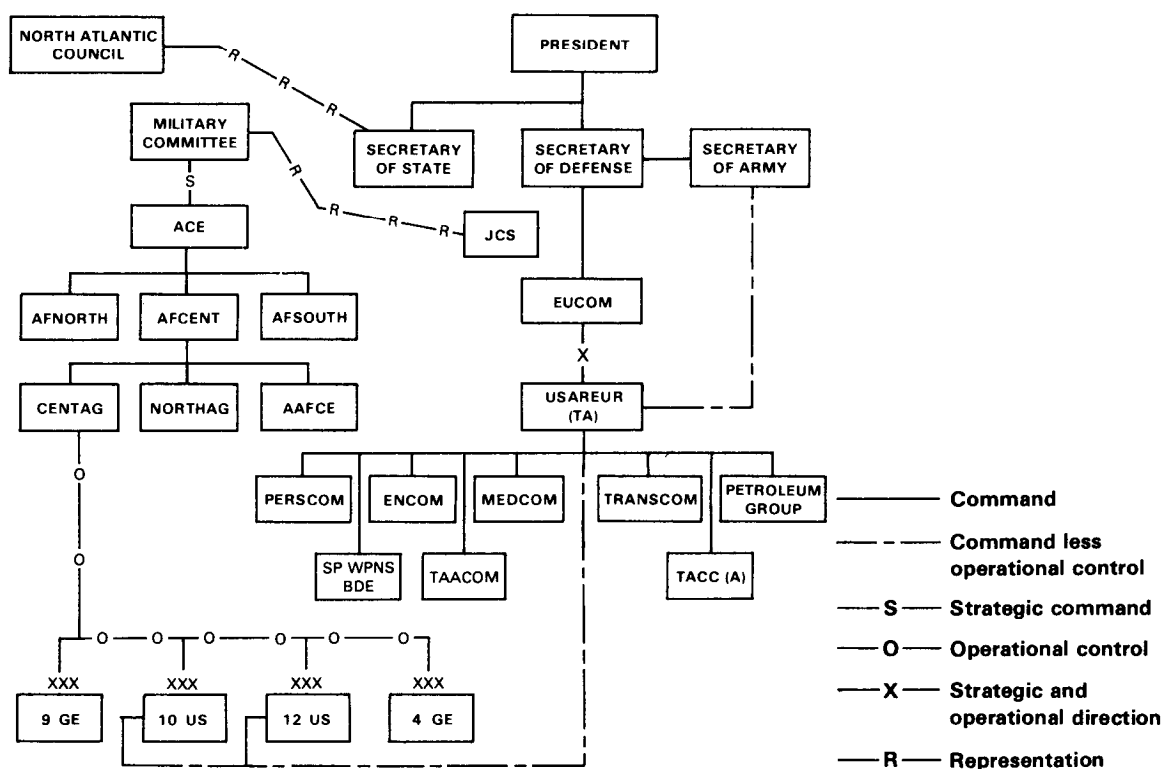
SCENARIO

NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE

During general alerts or wartime, national forces in NATO are placed under operational

command (OPCOM) of the Allied Command, Europe (ACE). Each nation is responsible for

FIGURE 25. NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE.



AAFCE - Allied Air Forces, Central Europe
AFCENT - Allied Forces, Central Europe
AFNORTH - Allied Forces, Northern Europe
AFSOUTH - Allied Forces, Southern Europe
ENCOM - Engineer Command
EUCOM - European Command
GE - Germany, Federal Republic of (West Germany)

JCS - Joint Chiefs of Staff
MEDCOM - Medical Command
NORTHAG - Northern Army Group, Central Europe
PERSCOM - Personnel Command
TAACOM - Theater Army Area Command
TACC - Tactical Air Control Center (attached)
TRANSCOM - Transportation Command
USAREUR - United States Army, Europe

GENERAL SITUATION

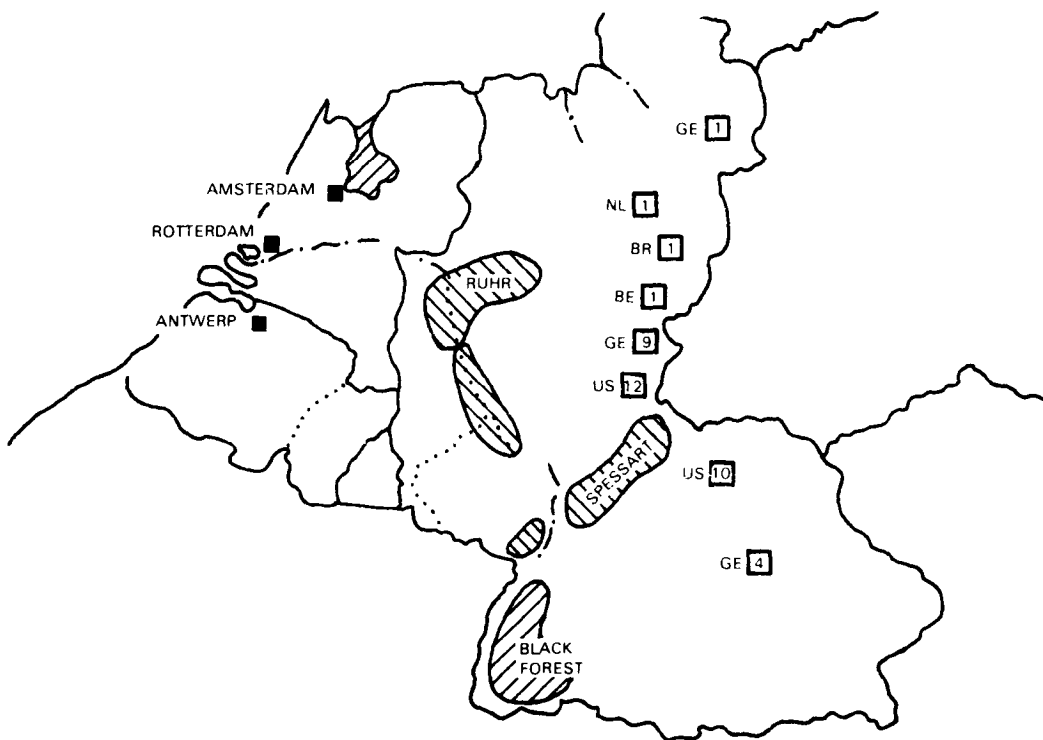
The nations of Europe are generally divided into two camps: the western-aligned nations that comprise NATO; the Soviet Union and its satellite regimes that make up the Warsaw Pact. Germany is similarly divided, with the Federal Republic of Germany aligned with NATO, and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) aligned with the Warsaw Pact. Germany is vital to the interests of both NATO and Soviet efforts to expand their spheres of influence.

Three months ago, relations between NATO and the USSR deteriorated to the

point of a complete diplomatic breakdown. Charges of an unprecedented Soviet arms buildup and charges of Soviet violations of arms control agreements by NATO were answered by strident propaganda attacks by communist controlled news media. This propaganda further deteriorated confidence and increased tensions.

Both the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces have fully mobilized. The general disposition of forces and threat attack plans are shown in Figures 24 and 25. Initial enemy air superiority is assumed.

FIGURE 26. ALLIED FORCE DISPOSITION.



Legend:

BE - Belgium

BR - Britain

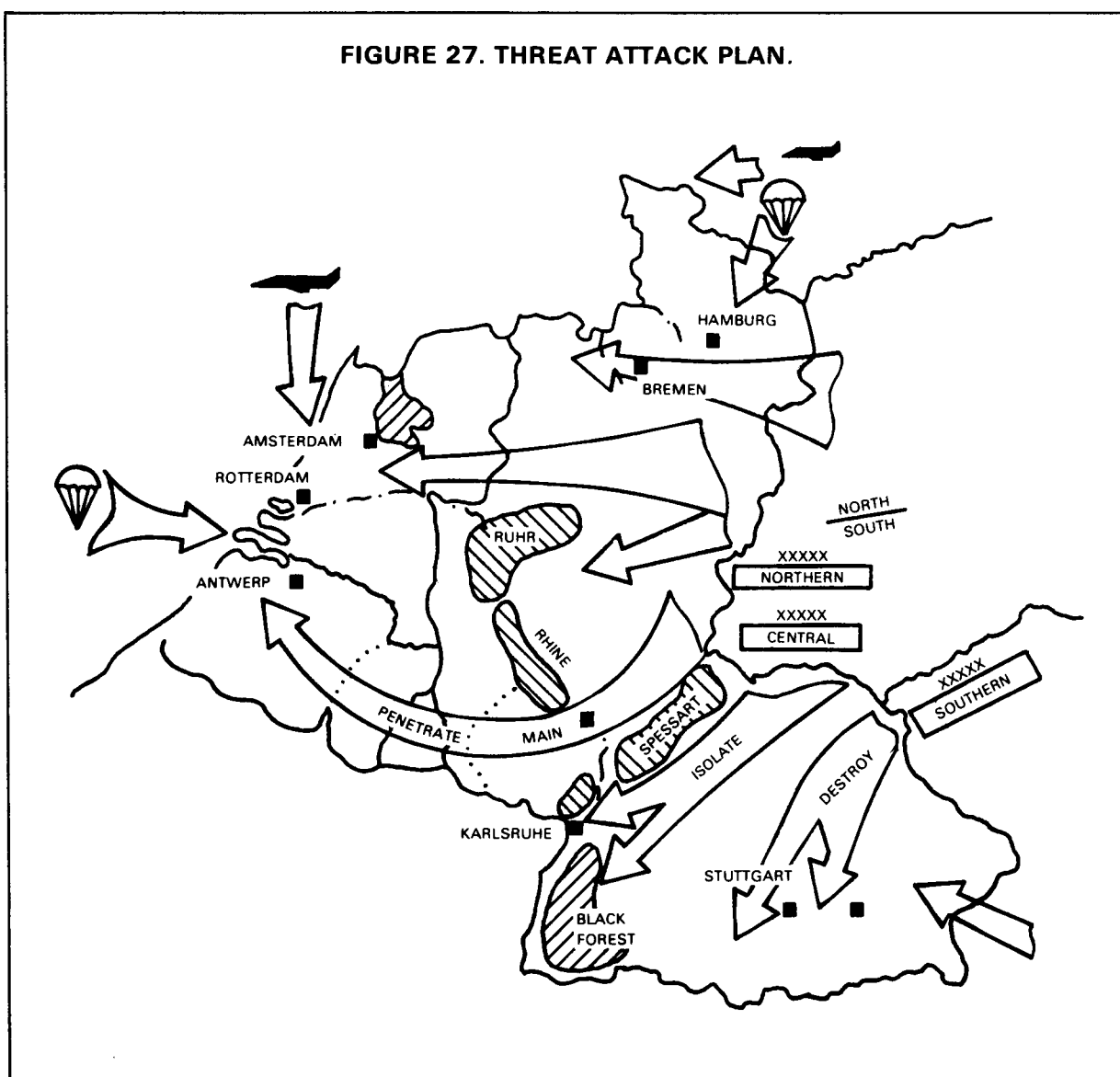
NL - Netherlands

INITIAL SITUATION

In the past several years, relations between NATO nations and the enemy in Central Europe steadily deteriorated over the issue of the reunification of Germany. In early 19—, most negotiations and diplomatic relations

between the Western Allies and the enemy were suspended. By E-73, provocative Soviet maneuver exercises along the eastern border of the Federal Republic of Germany had increased. Intelligence reports indicated a

FIGURE 27. THREAT ATTACK PLAN.



massive buildup, especially in the central region of Germany. By E-60, the NATO secretary general authorized the European allied commander to declare a low-level alert. All national units permanently assigned under Allied Command Europe were reinforced, and all nonessential US dependents were ordered to CONUS. The commander in chief, United States Army, Europe (CINCUSAREUR), requested early shipment of replacement combat vehicles, as well as buildup of ammunition, spare parts, and high priority Class IX assemblies from CONUS.

In response to a continued enemy buildup, NATO declared a mid-level alert on E-37 and a high-level alert one week later (E-30), when all NATO nations began mobilization. On the same day, the US declared a state of national emergency and ordered selected units of the Ready and Standby Reserves to active duty. The president ordered the deployment of forces to Germany. During the mobilization period, a limited number of active personnel and combat and combat support units began deploying to Europe by air. Merchant ships were engaged to transport equipment and other supplies to Europe to reinforce deployed US units.

The Soviet Union ignored repeated attempts to negotiate; therefore, NATO nations continued to strengthen their defenses in Central Europe. As NATO's defense posture improved rapidly, the chances of an enemy daring raid diminished until it was no longer considered a realistic threat. The primary threat appeared to be a major offensive operation against NATO forces, as indicated by continued enemy air buildup and ground force deployment. On E-25, several US Air Force fighter, fighter bomber, and reconnaissance squadrons began deploying to Germany.

On E-14, the 10th (US) and 12th (US) Corps units were deployed to positions along the

international border. From north to south, CENTAG forces consisted of the 9th (GE), 12th (US), 10th (US), and 4th (GE) Corps.

The enemy continued to build up combat units and began to pre-position ammunition and fuel at supply points along the international border. Upgraded active duty CS and CSS units were deployed from CONUS. A COMMZ was established under a TA commander to support the 10th (US) and 12th (US) Corps. Recently activated Reserve Component units were deployed from CONUS by air and surface transportation and began arriving in the theater at E-10.

Allied forces continued making defensive preparations in sectors, and at E-7 all CENTAG corps implemented their OPLANS. In the 10th (US) Corps sector, OPLAN 1-82 became OPORD 1-82. It placed the 201st Armored Cavalry Regiment and the 313th Separate Mechanized Brigade in a covering force mission under the deputy corps commander. The 20th Infantry Division, the 54th Mechanized Division, the 124th Separate Infantry Brigade, the 25th Armored Division, and the 230th Separate Armored Brigade were ordered to defend the MBA in the corps sector. The 312th Separate Mechanized Division was given a primary RACO mission in the corps rear. The 171st Air Cavalry Combat Brigade was placed in reserve.

POMCUS was issued, and residual was placed in the supply system. All PWRMs were issued by E-Day. PWRMs remaining at E-Day were treated as GS supply items reported accordingly.

Intelligence reports indicated enemy force concentrations were nearing final preparation for a major offensive operation. Three combined arms armies and one tank army were identified massing near the international border.

FIGURE 28. INITIAL SITUATION.

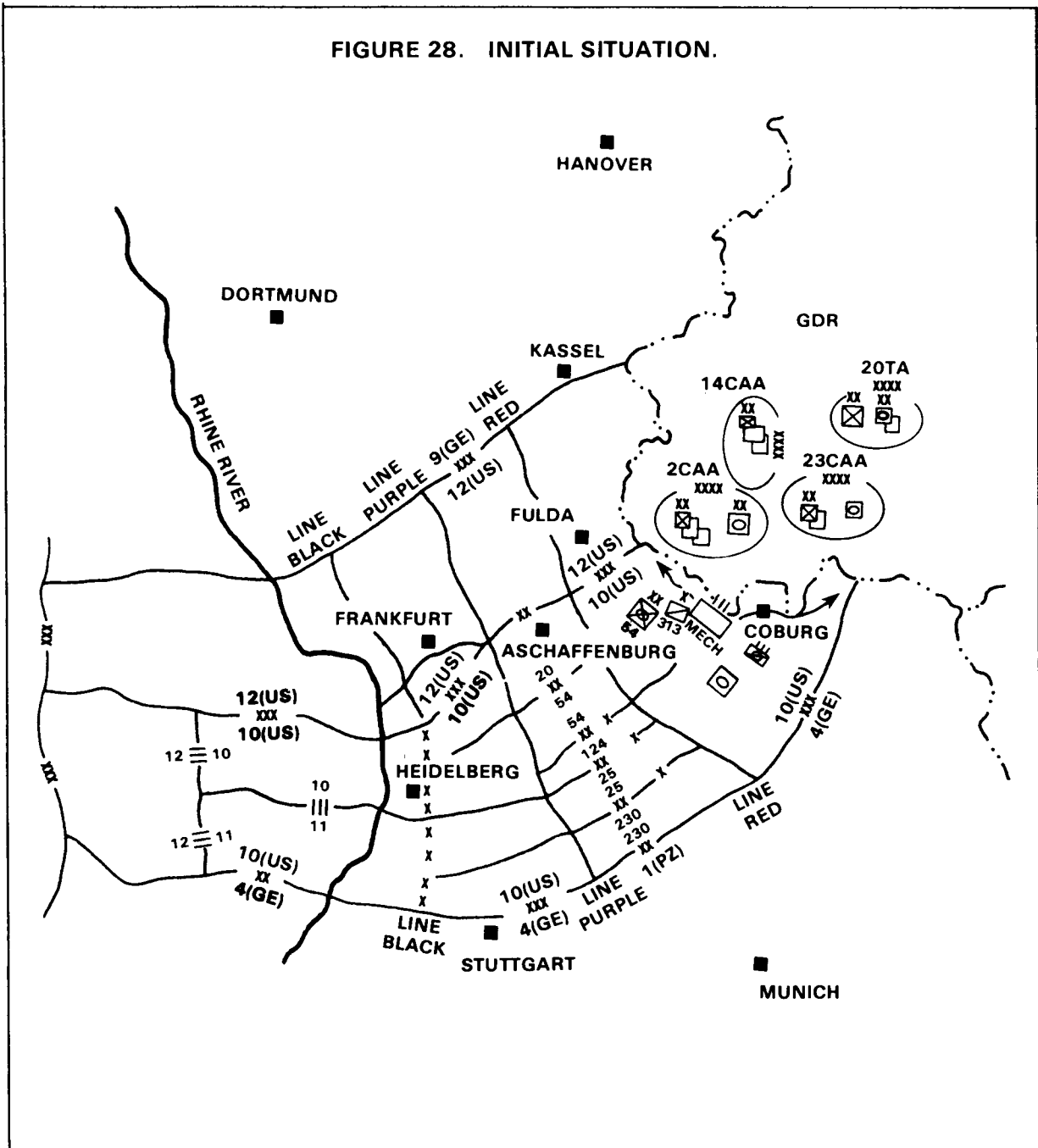


FIGURE 29. SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS.

EVENT	DTG	FROM	TO	METHOD TO INITIATE EVENT	EVENT	ANTICIPATED PLAYER ACTION	CONTROLLER OPFOR ACTION	REMARKS
1	Chief controller	19 Aug 0700	OPFOR commander	Radio	STARTEX	Corps to conduct covering force operations	Enemy to attack across inter- national border capture Schweinfurt and Bamberg	Initiates the start of the exercise
2	Chief controller	19 Aug 1400	Controller with TF Saber	Radio	Rearward passage of lines	TF Saber, corps covering forces to begin rearward passage of lines	Lead elements of OPFOR CAA to advance slowly	
3	Controller with division G2	19 Aug 1400	Division G2	Verbal	Division G2 to develop locations of CAA main and second- ary attacks	Division G2 to brief division com- mander on locations of CAA main and second- ary attacks	Controller to attend briefing	
					Combat			